Consumer Confidence Report

Naval Air Station Lemoore, CA

Este informe contiene informacio′n muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradu′zcalo o′ hable con alguien lo entienda bien.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Brennan, 998-3806**.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is surface water obtained from the California Aqueduct and delivered through the Westlands Water District's irrigation distribution system to the Base treatment plant.

Lemoore Naval Air Station Lemoore routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2000.

In this table you will find terms and abbreviations used in this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Health Goal(PHG*)* – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Non-Detects (ND) – not detectable at testing time.

Parts per million (ppm) *or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) *or Micrograms per liter* (ug/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detection	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2– SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	No. of Samples Collected (6/5/01)	90th percentile level detected	No. Sites exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Typical Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	30	0	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufactures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	30	1.1	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

TABLE 3– SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	4/5/00	38	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water
Hardness (ppm)	4/5/00	85	NA	none	none	Generally found in ground and surface water

TABLE 4– DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	PHG	Typical Source of Contamination
Nitrate	4/5/00	3.1	3 – 3.1	45	45	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Alpha (15 pCi/1)	1/6/99, 10/7/98, 7/1/98,4/3/98	4.15	0 – 4.15	15	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (ppb)	4/5/00	430	-	5000	-	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppm)	Running annual average for 4th Quarter	80	48.6 -140	100	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant	MCL	PHG	Our H20	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Source
Fluoride (naturally occurring)	2	1	ND	-	4/3/98	No	Erosion of natural deposits

	MCL	MCLG	Level found	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Typical source
Turbidity	TT = 5 NTU	N/A	0.25	N/A	4/12/00	No	Soil runoff
	TT = percentage of samples <0.5 NTU		100%	N/A			

TABLE 4– DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

Contaminant	MCL	PHG	Our H20	Range	Sample Date	Violation	Source
Specific Conductance (E.C.) (umhos/cm)	1600	-	297	-	4/5/00	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Total Filterable Residue (TDS) (mg/L)	1000	-	320	-	4/5/00	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Apparent Color (Units)	15	-	ND	-	4/5/00	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor Threshold (TON) (Units)	3	-	ND	-	4/5/00	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]: "Some people who use water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer."

"Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)."

"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)."

"The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

"In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection from public health."

"We at Naval Air Station Lemoore Potable Water Treatment Plant work to provide top quality water to every tap," said John Brennan. "We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future."